

densely crowded, most of the refugees being women and children. Everything possible was done for their comfort by the officers and men of the gunboat.

The Wheeling passed down the river in the moonlight with a searchlight playing on her col. She passed the rebel pickets at 4 anchored at midnight off La Barra. The battleships lowered boats, and in heavy seas the transfer was carried out, occupying four hours. Many of the women were seafish, and the bluejackets were busy caring for the invalids and babies.

The Virginia received 121 of the refugees, the New Jersey 115 and the Rhode Island 63. All that they saved was their hand baggage.

Until conditions improve the Americans will be cared for on the battleships. Many of the children, some of them infants in arms, suffered severely from exposure on the crowded decks of the little gunboat, but they are now receiving attention from the naval surgeons.

It is reported here that General Carranza is on his way to Tampico to assume personal command of the Constitutionalists. If Tampico should fall the plan of campaign is said to include an advance on Tuxpam and an attempt to capture Vera Cruz, which has only a small garrison. Any further reinforcements that arrive here depends on the railroad from Mexico City, the cutting of which by rebel bands is possible at any moment.

The Constitutionalists around Tampico are estimated at about 8,000. A careful watch is being kept against the advance of General Joaquin Maas from Tuxpam to the relief of Tampico. It is possible that the rebel commanders will attempt to cut him off, as he has not more than 2,000 men, many of whom are recruits.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM CHIHUAHUA

Three Hundred Reach El Paso with Stories of Villa's High-Handed Methods.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 14.—Powerless to save their property from confiscation by Pancho Villa's rebel soldiers, and fearing for their lives, three hundred German refugees arrived here today, closely following the Spaniards who were expelled from Chihuahua by Villa's orders.

Villa has demanded that even the American, British and German consuls obey his orders, refusing to give any assurance of guarantee, and has even refused the American Consul, Mr. Fletcher, permission to send a cipher message to Washington, the refugees declare.

The rebel general's demands that the business men accept the flat money of the rebels has driven them to the border, merchants asserting that to accept the money means bankruptcy and not to accept it means confiscation.

When Consul Fletcher tried to report to Washington the expulsion of the Spanish subjects, Villa sent his cipher back to him, saying:

"Send me this written in Spanish and I will tell you whether or not I will allow it to go through."

The rebel dictator asserted that if the message was honorable the American official could have no objection to sending it in Spanish.

LABOR TRIBUNAL URGED BY TAFT

Ex-President Hopes Compulsory Arbitration Bill Will Be Enacted by Congress.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 14.—Former President Taft to-night expressed himself in favor of a tribunal or commission that would investigate labor disputes and by reporting exact conditions would inform the public, in order that it might make up its mind regarding the facts of any case. He stated public opinion should prove the deciding factor in settling labor troubles.

Professor Taft insisted compulsory arbitration had not proved successful in some cases, but that he hoped a compulsory arbitration bill would be promptly passed by Congress. The ex-President presided to-night at a crowded mass meeting to consider "Industrial Peace." He said of arbitration:

"In my administration the bill providing for compulsory arbitration came up. The chief element against its passage was made up of Congressmen and Senators who make much of their living through railroad and labor litigation. Now the bill is apparently to be passed. One of the most troublesome phases of a labor dispute is found in strikes. In many cases compulsory arbitration has been found not to work, but it has been a private theory of mine that in such disputes a tribunal should investigate the case, take evidence and publish a report, leaving the matter to be acted upon through public opinion."

"Generally, public opinion is not well informed in such matters and the report of a duly authorized tribunal would supply the information. There is a growing interest in industrial peace, as is shown by the attitude of the law."

Fair Guests at Adamson Dinner.

Many prominent women will attend the dinner to be given this evening at the Waldorf-Astoria for Robert Adamson. In Mrs. Adamson's box will be Mrs. John Purroy Mitchell, Mrs. Adolph Kline and her daughter, Mrs. Schell; Mrs. Frank McCoombs, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer.

Other guests will be Mrs. Walter McCorkle, Mrs. Archibald Watson, Mrs. Rhineland Waldo and Mrs. Martin Littleton. There will be a whole box of suffragists and another of literary women of the city. Most of the guests will come from private dinner parties of their own, so none of them seem distressed because they are invited only to see the men eat at this particular banquet.

Have You Ordered

A "FERRIS" CHRISTMAS HAT

Park & Tilford?

HUERTA PROMISES TO PUSH CAMPAIGN

Declares His Army Is Ready for Active Work from New Year's.

TEN MONTHS SPENT IN RAISING FORCES

Dictator Gives Assurance That Rebels Can Never Stand Against His Power.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, Dec. 14.—President Huerta, in a private letter under yesterday's date, answers three questions relating to the present condition of the revolution, the strength of the army and Mexico's foreign relations. Regarding the first point Huerta says, in part:

"The revolt has not terminated, for the simple reason that my government has barely been ten months in existence, and when it took charge it found the treasury empty and an armed force scarcely numbering nineteen thousand men of the regular army and eight thousand Maderista Rurales, who, before the end of February last, had for the most part deserted en masse or had rebelled against the new government. Thus, I repeat, the government found itself without the means indispensable for guaranteeing the tranquillity of all citizens of the republic throughout an immense extent of national territory."

"For this reason my government has devoted all its attention to the organization of the army, increasing it, with the full consent of Congress, first to eighty thousand men, which figure has been reached. With this nucleus preparations have been made for the military operations which have to be undertaken for the pacification of the republic."

"As is notorious, this period of preparation has brought about the pacification of twenty-two states, three territories and the Federal district, and it has been possible to confine the revolution to five states only."

Real Campaign to Come.

"From what I have said, it will be seen that the campaign against the Northern rebels has not, properly speaking, begun, the reason being lack of forces, of which, however, the government is now in possession. The campaign will be pushed resolutely as from January 1 next, and you may rest assured, as the government is, that the rebels can never make a serious stand against the power of the republic."

Huerta goes on to say that the increase of the army to 150,000 men is for the purpose of assuring the permanence of peace. He adds that each state has a local militia of 1,000 men, and 5,000 hacendados have been authorized to employ ten armed men each for the protection of their farms, so that, altogether, for the restoration of peace the government counts a force of over 700,000 men. In regard to international relations of Mexico Huerta says:

"I have simply to say to you that we are at peace with the whole world, and while it is true that a great people have withdrawn from us their valued and important friendship, it is not we who are to blame."

Huerta's declarations that the campaign against the rebels has scarcely begun, and that it will be pushed vigorously from the first of the new year, and that the insurgents have no chance of making a serious stand against the power of the Federal government are regarded as showing how confident he is. They seem effectually to dispose of the rumors of his intended retirement, which have circulated from time to time.

Villa the Real Victor.

Meanwhile, the doings of General Pancho Villa in the north are being watched here with great interest, and it is thought they may have important bearing on the situation. All recent rebel successes by Villa, of which he has achieved—by Villa. It was he who took Torreón, Chihuahua and Ciudad Juárez.

In the meantime, General Venustiano Carranza remains inactive in Sonora, and talks of sending an envoy to expostulate with Villa on the latter's arbitrary acts, such as the expulsion of Spaniards from Chihuahua, and the confiscation of their property.

All this is thought here by many to place Carranza in a rather ridiculous and undignified light. After Villa's recent triumphal progress it is doubted here whether in future he will submit lamely to Carranza's leadership. This view is held in particular by those who know Villa's record and his wild and untamed character. It is pointed out that the revolution has taken on a new and anomalous phase, in that its most conspicuous figure at the present time is a man whose criminal record as a brigand is well known.

That Carranza is a scholar and man of culture, and that he is actuated by principle, is not denied here by his more candid even of his enemies, whereas it is held that Villa seeks only loot and the satisfaction of his ferocious instincts.

It is also claimed that in Morelos, Puebla, Guerrero and elsewhere in Central and Southern Mexico there are many Villans on a smaller scale, and the hope is expressed here that Washington will take into account that the Huerta government, whatever its origin may have been, is the sole power that can protect the lawabiding elements of the community from the excesses of these enemies of society, and that every weakening of the Huerta government means a corresponding diminution of its ability to accomplish that task.

AMERICAN DODGED REBELS

Quick Wit Saved Brooklyn Man in Mexican Hold-Up.

William H. Flaherty, of No. 1134 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, is telling his friends how he escaped being robbed in a recent train hold-up in Mexico by passing swiftly from a parlor car to a car occupied by negroes and peons. Mr. Flaherty, who is about thirty-eight years old and is a contractor, was travelling to Vera Cruz when the train was held up by rebel soldiers.

"Recalling that a similar hold-up had resulted in the shooting of six persons by the soldiers," said Mr. Flaherty, "and with the conviction that tribute would be demanded from every one aboard who appeared to have any money, I bolted for one of the rear cars, in which only the poorest of the poor people travelled. The soldiers, I figured, would never look there for money. I had a considerable amount in my pocket. I was seated beside a negro woman when some soldiers looked into the car and passed us by as unworthy of search."

"Passengers in the parlor cars were made to give up what they had, however. The soldiers had just completed their tour through the cars when a lot of government soldiers appeared and the rebels were driven from the train."

MASHER SLASHES GIRL

Uses Knife When She Slaps Him, Then Flees.

Martha Goldstein, of No. 404 Chester street, East New York, was slashed in the face last night when she struck a man who tried to take her by the arm. The girl was returning from a friend's house, and at Eastern Parkway and Bergen street she noticed that she was being followed.

Miss Goldstein halted, and the man quickly walked up to her and offered to act as her escort. No sooner had she struck him than he drew a knife. He fled after wounding the girl. She was taken to the Brownsville police station and the cut in her face was sewed up by a doctor from St. Mary's Hospital. He said that the girl would carry the scar for life, but that the wound was not dangerous. Miss Goldstein was able to give only a meagre description of her assailant.

ART GROUP PROVES PUZZLE IN ANATOMY

Sculptor Says She Dismembered Four Flushing Beauties to Produce Statue.

If the perfect woman lives in Flushing, Long Island, she was not one of four that posed for Mrs. Bryson Burroughs, the sculptor, when she was at work on her "Fountain of Youth" for the main entrance of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which she said yesterday, had been completed. Mrs. Burroughs, who is the wife of Bryson Burroughs, curator of paintings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, declared that none of the four came up to all requirements.

"But can't you tell the names of the four—they are said to be socially prominent?" she was asked.

"No, indeed," was the rejoinder; "that would never, never do. Besides, I took a leg from one, an arm from another, and finally I got the results I wanted."

Although there are certain persons in Flushing much interested in the piece of sculpture—and it includes the models—it is not very probable that if they visit the exposition they can recognize themselves in the composite creations. Mrs. Burroughs's fountain includes a centre figure, six plaster figures and two little groups. For the latter a number of small children in Flushing posed.

Thomas Hastings, of Carrere & Hastings, is the architect. The fountain will be shipped to the Pacific Coast soon. It has already left the studio of Mrs. Burroughs, in Flushing.

Kaiser Recalls Son from Danzig

Berlin, Dec. 14.—Crown Prince Frederick William has been transferred from the command of the 1st Regiment at Danzig to the General Staff at Berlin.

Diab Cabinet Officer Dies.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, Dec. 14.—General Manuel Gonzalez Cosío, who was a minister in the cabinet of General Porfirio Diaz, died to-day.

FLETCHER REPORTS REBELS' WITHDRAWAL

Washington Believes Insurgents at Tampico Ran Short of Ammunition.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 14.—With the arrival of further Federal reinforcements, the rebel attack on the city of Tampico has come to an end and the rebels have been withdrawn. This information came to Washington to-night in a dispatch from Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American naval force at Tampico, who also reported that Edward Finlay, an American, was wounded in the ankle. This is the first report of any foreigner being injured.

The telegram does not go into details concerning the situation or say whether the rebel retirement is a temporary affair. Neither are the causes of the withdrawal discussed, but it is believed probable that the Constitutionalists were running short of ammunition. That this is a partial cause is shown by a dispatch sent to his government by the commander of the German gunboat at Tampico, which has been forwarded to Washington, stating that the rebels could not take the city if Federal reinforcements arrived, particularly as they were running short of ammunition.

The dispatch from Admiral Fletcher, which was received at the Navy Department to-night, was sent at 9 o'clock last night, and says:

"More reinforcements arrived. Four Mexican gunboats in river. Constitutionalists have withdrawn and fighting has ceased. Will transfer refugees from battleships (136 men, 166 women and 16 children) to transport on their arrival."

"Edward Finlay, an American, wounded in ankle and in hospital, doing well. Medical officers Tacoma and Chester helping in military hospital with about two hundred wounded."

In a telegram sent at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Rear Admiral Fletcher said:

"Firing has ceased. One gunboat is below and one above the city. The waterworks have been shut off from the city by the rebels."

The army transport Sumner was due at Tampico this afternoon. She has accommodations for about a thousand persons, and it is assumed here that those now on the warships will be taken aboard the Sumner, which will lie off Tampico until it is safe for the refugees to return ashore.

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This agent is George C. Carothers, American Vice-Consul at Torreón. Mr. Carothers is now on the way to El Paso, where he is due to-morrow morning. He will leave for Chihuahua at once by train, if possible; if not, by motor car. He is personally acquainted with Villa, and the State Department hopes that he will induce the rebel leader to cease his looting of foreign property.

Villa has already been told by the American Consul at Chihuahua, on instructions from the State Department following a request from the Spanish Ambassador here for assistance for Spanish subjects at Chihuahua and elsewhere, that any harm which might come to foreigners would create an unfavorable impression of the Constitutional cause. Prior to capturing Chihuahua Villa promised that he would respect the property of all foreigners, except those who aided and sympathized with the Federals, whose property, he said, would be given no consideration.

That Spanish subjects have taken part in the revolution in any way or are interested in the politics of the country was vigorously denied to The Tribune correspondent to-day by Senator Don Juan Riano, the Spanish Ambassador.

"Some of the Spanish subjects who live in Chihuahua," said Señor Riano, "have been there for thirty or forty years, engaged in legitimate business enterprise. They have no interests in Mexican politics except that they want peace and order so that they may carry on their businesses."

Señor Riano said that he had asked the State Department for assistance in the protection of his people in Mexico, and that the Secretary of State was exceedingly kind and was doing all that he could. The diplomat spoke gratefully of the kind treatment Spanish refugees are receiving. "Some officials of the government," he said, "believe that it was possible that Villa was simply seeking to justify his looting by declaring that the Spanish subjects were Federal sympathizers, and therefore not entitled to protection."

The phase of the situation brought about by Villa's attitude toward the Spaniards in Chihuahua is considered very important. While the administration is keenly anxious to get rid of Huerta, and would not view his overthrow by the rebel forces with disfavor, it will not condone the things which Villa seems to have been doing to the Spaniards. For this reason a complicated situation will arise if the rebels are finally victorious, and assume control of the government in Mexico City, for Villa's conduct will have a certain bearing on the attitude of the United States toward the new government.

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NEW CHURCH IS OPENED

Fort Washington Presbyterian Has First Service.

The new Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, at 17th street and Wadsworth avenue, was formally opened yesterday morning with a congregation that filled every available seat in the edifice.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel Hoffman Martin, pastor of the church, in opening the services, said: "The opening of this church makes a new link in a steadily growing chain of Presbyterian churches. Part of the site was covered by the fort built by George Washington to repel the enemy. We are here to hold the fort against the enemies of our homes, of character and of the Church."

Dr. Martin announced a few days ago that he did not intend to charge fees for conducting funeral services or performing marriages.

William J. Campbell, one of the most active of the members, told of "The Mother church," from which the new church branched.

Former Congressman William S. Bennett, an elder of the church, received the keys of the church, on behalf of the congregation, from Thomas P. Spencer.

The edifice cost \$221,000 and was built entirely by the corporation of West-Park Church, Amsterdam avenue and 8th street. The new church was made possible by the sale of the old West Church, in 42d street, for \$130,000 and its merger with the Park Church.

The architecture is a combination of the English Georgian Renaissance and the American Colonial periods. White and gray is the interior color scheme.

ALIMONY RECEIVER NAMED

Wife of H. W. A. Page, Who Libelled Officials, Gets One.

Mrs. Jeanne Frances Page, wife of Henry W. A. Page, an importer and commission merchant, who was convicted on the charge of libelling members of Congress, has a receiver appointed by the Supreme Court for the property of her husband.

Mrs. Page obtained a separation from Page in 1907, with \$1,000 a year alimony. He is now in arrears \$6,000, and the wife is trying to collect this money from his interests in this city.

Page was sentenced to five years in prison and to pay a fine of \$1,000. He was paroled, and later the parole was revoked and he was re-arrested.

Mrs. Page said in her petition that her husband left the United States in May, and that he will not return here. She said she needs the money he owes for alimony, as her three children are destitute. Page has money on deposit and owns property in New Jersey. There are also commissions due him from his firm.

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Villa has already been told by the American Consul at Chihuahua, on instructions from the State Department following a request from the Spanish Ambassador here for assistance for Spanish subjects at Chihuahua and elsewhere, that any harm which might come to foreigners would create an unfavorable impression of the Constitutional cause. Prior to capturing Chihuahua Villa promised that he would respect the property of all foreigners, except those who aided and sympathized with the Federals, whose property, he said, would be given no consideration.

That Spanish subjects have taken part in the revolution in any way or are interested in the politics of the country was vigorously denied to The Tribune correspondent to-day by Senator Don Juan Riano, the Spanish Ambassador.

"Some of the Spanish subjects who live in Chihuahua," said Señor Riano, "have been there for thirty or forty years, engaged in legitimate business enterprise. They have no interests in Mexican politics except that they want peace and order so that they may carry on their businesses."

Señor Riano said that he had asked the State Department for assistance in the protection of his people in Mexico, and that the Secretary of State was exceedingly kind and was doing all that he could. The diplomat spoke gratefully of the kind treatment Spanish refugees are receiving. "Some officials of the government," he said, "believe that it was possible that Villa was simply seeking to justify his looting by declaring that the Spanish subjects were Federal sympathizers, and therefore not entitled to protection."

The phase of the situation brought about by Villa's attitude toward the Spaniards in Chihuahua is considered very important. While the administration is keenly anxious to get rid of Huerta, and would not view his overthrow by the rebel forces with disfavor, it will not condone the things which Villa seems to have been doing to the Spaniards. For this reason a complicated situation will arise if the rebels are finally victorious, and assume control of the government in Mexico City, for Villa's conduct will have a certain bearing on the attitude of the United States toward the new government.

Thus far the American representations to Villa have been in the nature of a friendly warning, although there is every evidence of American displeasure in Consul Fletcher's statement to Villa that such conduct will cause an unfavorable impression of the Constitutional cause.

WILL URGE VILLA TO QUIT LOOTING

United States Sends a Special Agent to Warn Rebel Leader.

WILL NOT CONDONE HIS DEPREDATIONS

Situation Brought About by the Rebels' Conduct in Chihuahua May Be Serious.

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